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*10/17/08*

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/713,114	11/17/2003	Yoshiaki Hamano	117785	9759
25944	7590	01/03/2008	EXAMINER	
OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC P.O. BOX 320850 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22320-4850			LEE, CYNTHIA K	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		1795		
		MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE
		01/03/2008		PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/713,114	HAMANO ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Cynthia Lee	1795	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 December 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 6-13 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-5 and 14 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

***Response to Amendment***

This Office Action is responsive to the after final amendment filed on 12/6/2007. Claims 1-5 and 14 are pending. Claims 6-13 are withdrawn from further consideration as being drawn to a non-elected invention. Applicant's arguments have been considered and are persuasive. Prosecution is reopened and claims 1-5 and 14 are non-finally rejected for reasons stated herein below.

***Double Patenting***

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-5 and 14 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-4, 10, and 14-16 of copending Application No. 10/713104. Claim 1-5 and 14 of the instant application is anticipated by copending application claims 1-4, 10, and 14-16 in that claims 1-4, 10,

and 14-16 of the copending application contains all the limitations of claim of the instant application. Claims 1-5 and 14 of the instant application therefore is not patentably distinct from the copending claim and as such is unpatentable for obvious-type double patenting.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

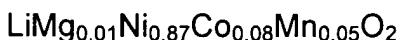
***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

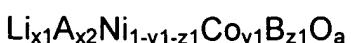
(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lampe-Onnerud (US 2002/0192552).

Lampe-Onnerud discloses a positive electrode and a lithium secondary battery. The positive electrode, both the core and the coating, contains particles of the following formula (Refer to Example 6 [0104])



Lampe-Onnerud does not disclose that the formula contains aluminum and barium in the amount as claimed in claim 1. Lampe-Onnerud discloses that the positive electrode, both the core and the coating, contains particles of the following formula



A is at least one element selected from barium, magnesium, calcium and strontium,

B is at least one element selected from boron, aluminum, gallium, manganese, titanium, vanadium, and zirconium,

in which  $0.1 < x_1 < 1.3$  and  $0.0 < x_2, y_1$ , or  $z_1 < 0.2$ . See Abstract.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute magnesium and manganese of Example 6 for barium and aluminum, respectively, because Lampe-Onnerud discloses a limited class of compounds that can be interchanged for compounds A and B.

It has been held that a prima facie case of obviousness exists where the claimed ranges and prior art ranges do not overlap but are close enough that one skilled in the art would have expected them to have the same properties. *Titanium Metals Corp. of America v. Banner*, 778 F.2d 775, 227 USPQ 773 (Fed. Cir. 1985). See MPEP 2144.05. In the case where the claimed ranges "overlap or lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior art" a prima facie case of obviousness exists, see MPEP 2144.05.

See Abstract and [0074].

.....

Claims 2-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lampe-Onnerud (US 2002/0192552) in view of Lee (US 2004/0076884).

Lampe-Onnerud discloses all the elements of claim 1 and are incorporated herein. Lampe-Onnerud discloses that the positive electrode is coated with the same substance as the core material and the coating is calcined by heating the coating and

the core material at a temperature range of between about 300 C and 500 C for about 0.2 hours to 4 hours, and then further heated to a temperature of between about 600 C and 900 C for about 0.2 hours to 12 hours [0051].

However, Lampe-Onnerud does not disclose that this material is an amorphous material. Lee teaches of coating a cathode material with aluminum oxide (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) (see abstract). Lee teaches that the modified cathode increases the charge voltage of the battery [0001] and a higher discharge specific capacity [0024]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute Lampe-Onnerud's coating for Lee's coating comprising aluminum oxide for the benefit of increasing the voltage and the capacity of the battery. Further, it has been held by the court that the selection of a known material based on its suitability for its intended use is *prima facie* obvious. Sinclair & Carroll Co. v. Interchemical Corp., 325 U.S. 327, 65 USPQ 297 (1945). See MPEP 2144.07.

Although Lee does not expressly disclose that the aluminum oxide coating is amorphous, the Examiner notes that it is necessarily amorphous. Table 3, pg 19 of the instant specification also uses aluminum oxide for the coating material. Further, pg. 6 and Example 2 of the instant specification pg. 18 describe the formation of the amorphous phase. The amorphous phase is mixed with the cathode active material and the resulting mixture is fired and refired. The Examiner notes that modifying Lampe-Onnerud with Lee's aluminum oxide will result in the formation of the amorphous phase as claimed by the applicant. The combination of prior art references would also possess an amorphous phase within the particles because Lampe-Onnerud refires the

positive electrode. A reference which is silent about a claimed invention's features is inherently anticipatory if the missing feature *is necessarily present in that which is described in the reference*. *In re Robertson*, 49 USPQ2d 1949 (1999).

If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process. *In re Thorpe*, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985). The burden has been shifted to the applicant to show obvious difference between the claimed product and the prior art product. *In re Marosi*, 218 USPQ 289 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

#### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 12/6/2007 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

The Examiner has given a new interpretation to the prior art Lampe-Onnerud applied in the previous rejection and thus, is considered new grounds of rejection.

#### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cynthia Lee whose telephone number is 571-272-8699. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Susy Tsang-Foster can be reached on 571-272-1293. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

ckl

Cynthia Lee

Patent Examiner



RAYMOND ALEJANDRO  
PRIMARY EXAMINER